

Superior Mesenteric Vein Thrombosis Mimicking Acute Appendicitis

Micah J. Gaspary, MD
Jonathan Auten, DO, PGY-III
David Durkovich, MD
Preston Gable, MD

Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA

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Abdominal pain is one of the most common presenting complaints to the emergency department. Mesenteric venous thrombosis represents an important cause to consider in patients with acute abdominal pain. The diagnosis is often delayed, and cases traditionally have been identified either at laparotomy or at autopsy. In this case, we describe a 21-year-old female with acute onset of right lower quadrant pain attributable to a hyperhomocysteinemia related non-occlusive superior mesenteric vein thrombosis. This case highlights how the use of computed tomography in select cases can lead to earlier recognition of this condition and increasingly allow for non-surgical treatment. [West J Emerg Med 2011;12(2):262-265.]

INTRODUCTION

Abdominal pain represents one of the most common presenting complaints to United States emergency departments (ED). In 2006 alone, 10% of the 119.2 million visits listed nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain as the chief complaints.¹ Only a very small percentage of ED patients with abdominal pain will have appendicitis, and 25% or more of persons presenting with abdominal pain will receive the diagnosis of undifferentiated abdominal pain.¹ One of the important causes to consider in the differential of the ED patient with acute or subacute abdominal pain is mesenteric ischemia.

Mesenteric venous thrombosis (MVT) is well established as a cause of intestinal ischemia that is distinct from mesenteric arterial occlusion and accounts for approximately 15% of all mesenteric ischemia cases.^{2,3} Unfortunately, the symptoms of MVT are subtle and not generally associated with characteristic laboratory abnormalities or distinct physical exam findings. This traditionally led to a delay in diagnosis of this condition until ischemia developed, at which point MVT was most often identified at laparotomy or on autopsy.^{4,5} The presentation of non-occlusive thrombus can evolve over days to weeks and is often characterized by vague, nonspecific symptoms with delay in diagnosis due to the slow progression of symptoms.^{6,7} Early identification of the condition allows for conservative treatment with anti-

coagulation and improved outcomes.⁸ This case highlights how the use of contrast enhanced computed tomography (CT) in the ED when indicated based on history, physical exam and laboratory findings can lead to earlier diagnosis of MVT.

CASE REPORT

A 21-year-old female presented to the ED with two days of acute, sharp, right lower quadrant pain (RLQ). Her pain had started as periumbilical pain, which migrated to the RLQ. She endorsed one week of nausea and vomiting without anorexia and did not relate pain to meals. She denied any traumatic events. Her past medical history was significant for a gonadal vein thrombosis after the birth of her first child and chronic pelvic pain for the previous seven months. One week prior to her ED presentation, she had completed a six-month course of warfarin for the gonadal vein thrombosis. At the time of presentation, she was on no medications and had no known drug allergies. There was no family history of bleeding or clotting disorders. Her physical exam was significant for RLQ abdominal tenderness without guarding, rigidity or peritoneal signs.

The patient underwent a workup for abdominal pain in the ED consisting of a complete blood count, chemistry panel, urinalysis, liver function tests and lipase, as well as a contrast CT scan of her abdomen and pelvis to evaluate for appendicitis. Basic laboratory values were normal. CT showed

a partially occluding thrombus in the superior mesenteric vein (SMV). Her presentation was consistent with intermittent ischemia in a watershed distribution of the cecum, appendix and terminal ileum. The patient was anticoagulated with weight-based enoxaparin and referred to hematology. A detailed outpatient workup revealed elevated serum homocysteine levels, but was negative for other causes of coagulopathy. She has been subsequently treated with vitamin B12, folate and warfarin.

A follow-up CT at one month showed full resolution of the SMV thrombosis, and at six months she had no residual RLQ pain (Figure 1).

DISCUSSION

Various studies show the diagnosis of MVT is associated with mortality rates of approximately 20-38%. Those same studies cite early diagnosis, before the development of intestinal ischemia, and early use of anticoagulation as associated with decreased mortality.^{3,5,7,8} Improvements in imaging modalities and increased awareness of this condition have led to increasing opportunities for non-operative management.^{8,9} CT is generally the imaging modality of choice due to its high sensitivity (90-100%), wide availability and relatively low cost. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) also has been used to identify the condition and has shown a similarly high sensitivity. Ultrasound with Doppler analysis of flow in the mesenteric and portal venous systems has also been used with success; however, ultrasound reports a lower sensitivity (73-80%) and can be technically difficult to

perform and interpret.⁸ No characteristic laboratory abnormalities are associated with MVT. Observations from a small group of Swedish patients suggest leukocytosis as the most common laboratory abnormality. They also suggest that a normal D-dimer can be used as an exclusion test for this diagnosis, although no reports exist on the reliability of this test for excluding MVT.⁷

Poor prognostic indicators for MVT include an acute presentation, defined as less than three days of symptoms at presentation, and the presence of bowel ischemia. In general, the diagnosis is characterized by a prodromal period of days to weeks of abdominal pain that is usually out of proportion to physical findings.^{2,5,9} A study out of Pakistan described 20 cases of MVT and found the most common clinical findings included abdominal pain, abdominal tenderness and absent bowel sounds. Patients were typically older, with the highest proportion of patients presenting between ages 70-79 years.⁷ A recent meta-analysis found that in contrast to the general presentation of MVT, patients with hyperhomocysteinemia were slightly younger. The mean age of patients in this study was 57 years old.¹⁰

Mesenteric vein thrombosis is categorized as primary if no cause is identified or secondary if a hypercoagulable state or other pro-thrombotic condition is present (Table). Hyperhomocysteinemia is one of the known causes of secondary venous thromboembolism (VTE) and is specifically linked to the occurrence of mesenteric thromboses.¹¹⁻¹²

Multiple studies have shown that an increased proportion of patients with MVT have a hypercoagulable state.^{3,7,9,12} A specific hypercoagulable state is identified in approximately 60-75% of patients with MVT (Table).^{3,7,9} Prothrombotic states linked to MVT include antithrombin III deficiency, protein C or S deficiency, Factor V Leiden, prothrombin gene mutation, antiphospholipid antibodies, hyperhomocysteinemia, oral contraceptive use and malignancy.^{3,7} In addition, inflammatory states, post-operative states and trauma have been linked to the development of VTE.³

The link between hyperhomocysteinemia and VTE has been well established.¹¹⁻¹⁴ The mechanism for this increased VTE rate, on the other hand, is not well understood. There are several possible mechanisms for the increase in VTE in patients with hyperhomocysteinemia. A discussion of these is beyond the scope of this case report.¹¹

The majority of recent studies of MVT report increased survival with early initiation of anticoagulation therapy.^{5,8,9} Patients who are subsequently found to have a prothrombotic state are generally treated with lifelong anticoagulation. Patients with hyperhomocysteinemia are also prescribed supplementation of folate and B vitamins.^{4,11,15}

The decision to perform advanced imaging to assist in diagnosis of undifferentiated abdominal pain relies on history, physical exam and laboratory findings weighed against the risks associated with ionizing radiation of diagnostic studies and contrast media. However, clinicians should



Figure. Computed tomography with contrast of the abdomen/pelvis showed a non-occlusive thrombosis of the superior mesenteric vein.

Table. Causes of mesenteric venous thrombosis (MVT).**PRIMARY MVT**

Idiopathic

SECONDARY MVT

Inherited hypercoagulability:

- Factor V Leiden Deficiency
- Antithrombin deficiency
- Protein C and protein S deficiency
- G20210A mutation in prothrombin gene
- Hyperhomocysteinemia (MTHFR CBS polymorphisms)
- Dysfibrinogenemia
- Antiphospholipid syndrome

Abdominal etiology:

Surgical abdominal interventions:

- Splenectomy
- Portocaval surgery
- Sclerotherapy for esophageal varices

Blunt Abdominal Trauma

Intra-abdominal infection/inflammation:

- Appendicitis
- Pylephlebitis
- Diverticulitis
- Pancreatitis
- Peritonitis

Inflammatory bowel diseases

Other:

- Cancer
- Hematological disorders
 - Polycythemia vera
 - Essential thrombocythemia
 - Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
- Decompression sickness
- Liver cirrhosis
- Pregnancy
- Oral contraceptive use

Address for Correspondence: Micah J. Gaspary, 3577 Utah St, San Diego CA. Email: micah.gaspary@gmail.com

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consider the earlier use of contrast CT scans in patients with undifferentiated abdominal pain and a known or suspected prothrombotic state. An extensive hypercoagulable work-up in patients diagnosed with MVT is recommended, along with a referral to a hematologist.^{16,17}

CONCLUSION

Abdominal pain represents one of the most common chief complaints of patients presenting to the ED. This case highlights a non-occlusive SMV thrombosis that mimicked the clinical presentation of acute appendicitis. This atypical cause of abdominal pain historically has been difficult to diagnose and resulted in significant mortality and morbidity. Contrast enhanced CT helps to differentiate the etiology of the more than three million cases of undifferentiated abdominal pain seen annually. In the case of mesenteric vein thrombosis, it has led to earlier recognition, which in turn has allowed for increased use of non-surgical treatment. This paradigm shift has led to improved outcomes and decreased mortality in patients that present with mesenteric vein thrombosis.

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